

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Tuesday, 29th December 1953.

The House met in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at eleven of the clock, Mr. Chairman (THE HON. DR. P. V. CHERIAN) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Revision of the Five-Year Plan for the residuary Madras State.

* 11 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Five-Year Plan relating to this State has been revised consequent on the separation of the Andhra State; and

(b) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table of the House a list of schemes in this State included in the Five-Year Plan as now revised, showing the estimated cost of each of the items?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“(a) & (b) Consequent on the formation of the Andhra State, the Five-Year Plan of the composite Madras State has to be split up as for the ‘Andhra’, ‘Mysore’ and ‘Madras’ States and revised, where necessary. This is now being done. After the plan for the residuary Madras State is finalized, action will be taken to inform the Members of the Legislature of the progress made so far.”

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY:—“May I ask, Sir, whether in view of the revision of the Plan as between the Andhra State, Madras State and the Mysore State, it will be the same more or less as it was previously or it will be detrimental to the progress of the Madras State?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“It cannot be detrimental, Sir. We are trying our best to see that all the component parts get justice. Roughly I might say that the Plan may be broken into 51½ crores of rupees for Andhra, 78·80 crores for Madras and 5·54 crores for Mysore.”

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY:—“So, it is not disadvantageous.”

Appointment of women officers to arrest women offenders and criminals.

* 12 Q.—DR. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether any women officers are appointed to arrest and escort women offenders and women criminals to respective police stations and to look after them, during their stay under remand; and

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(b) if the answer to clause (a) is in the negative, whether the Government have any proposal to train and appoint women officers for the above purpose?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“(a) & (b) There are no women Police in our State as yet. There has been a suggestion but we have deferred consideration of the subject.”

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY:—“In some other States, women police are employed. When such is the case, why should not our Government also employ women police?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“It is true that in some States, they have started such schemes. We are also likely to do it. But it is one of the very good things that unfortunately has to wait for some time.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM:—“May I ask why there is discrimination against women in this State in the matter of recruitment to the Police force?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“The discrimination is based on physical nature.” (Laughter.)

DR. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—“May I know from the Government whether, in view of the fact that even innocent women without any proof of any offence are arrested and taken to the police station by men officers, it is desirable that this Government should take up the consideration of this very important question at once?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“The delay is more or less due to inadequate financial resources and not to any issue as to the desirability of having women police to deal with women offenders. I have looked up the whole file and I find—I cannot give the name—an old Minister has written ‘May be dropped for the present. We have no money to spend on colourful facilities.’” (Laughter.)

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM:—“Are women lawyers employed to defend women offenders?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“Women lawyers are not necessarily better for women than men lawyers. Perhaps it may be said that in both cases it is the other way about, for, a woman lawyer may carry more weight even in the defence of men. But the question is not about lawyers. The question is one dealing with the earlier stages of investigation, arresting for trial and the like, and, therefore, it may be very desirable that women should deal with women. But all depends upon how we arrange it. We cannot rush them about wherever they are suddenly wanted. The total number of women awaiting trial—that is woman criminality—will be considerably large and we have got to attend to all these offenders. Further, the expenses of dealing with

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women as Police officials, in the matter of housing accommodation and other services specially required, if we introduce a new element will be much greater, than we expect and so this scheme has to wait."

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY :—" Do the Government think that employment of women police will increase the number of women criminals? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I think so. The hon. Member has given us very good thought for consideration. In fact one of the main deterrents of crime is the fear of having to be dealt with by the Police. This may be reduced if we introduce women police. Apart from other things, I think we should not coddle criminals too much. Criminality may increase as suggested."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—" Are there any women executive officers in other Departments of Government? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" There are some in some other departments. The hon. Member is looking at the question from the point of view of employing women in all directions in the Police and not as the main questioner intends. So far as dealing with the question, irrespective of women offenders, is concerned, there is room for considerable difference of opinion."

DR. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—" The Hon. the Chief Minister has said that the former Minister for Home wrote that the scheme should be deferred. May I know why the new Ministry under Rajaji should not consider the question immediately in view of its importance? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I referred to that file only by way of self-defence and it is not particularly my own prejudice. It seems to me there has been a longstanding fear as to the proportion between the utility and the amount of money required to be spent for this proposal."

SRI MOHAMAD RAZA KHAN :—" As women have got too much of a tendency for discussion, does not the Hon. the Chief Minister feel, if women are appointed in the Police Department, investigations will go on indefinitely without producing any results? " (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" That is also true. But I would like to submit to hon. Members that the likelihood is that women will be harsher in their dealings with women."

DR. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—" I object to the statement of the hon. Gentleman opposite that investigations will be prolonged if women were employed in the Police Department. We must then apply this to our household first and see whether women could be dispensed with in the domestic circle."

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THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ They cannot be dispensed with where discussion is necessary.” (Laughter.)

Introduction of a shortened medical course.

* 13 Q.—DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have under consideration any proposal to introduce a shortened medical course in the Madras State;

(b) if so, the period of training and how the trainees will be designated;

(c) the minimum qualification prescribed for selection and the emoluments or scales of pay fixed for them after the training; and

(d) whether the Indian Medical Association has been consulted in this matter?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ (a) Yes.

“ (b) to (d) In the meanwhile the Central Ministry of Health have suggested a scheme for training of workers for medical and health work in rural areas. Decision in regard to some short course will be taken in due course.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“ Is there any proposal to appoint junior medical officers called hospital assistants in State Service? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ No, Sir. The proposal is to create a new type of auxiliary personnel for medical and health work in rural areas.”

Retention of non-clinical professors in service after superannuation.

* 14 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether non-clinical Professors in Madras Medical Service have been ordered by the Government to be retained in service till the age of 60 years; and

(b) whether the rule is applicable to cases where qualified assistants and probationers are available to replace the professors on their attaining the age of superannuation?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ (a) The Government have decided that the existing incumbents of the posts of non-clinical Professors should be re-employed up to the age of 60 years from the date of their superannuation, but that such re-employment should be made for a period of one year at a time subject to the physical fitness of the Professors concerned.

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“(b) None of the existing Assistant Professors has so far acquired any probationary rights in the professorial cadre. The answer to this clause is, however, in the affirmative.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“ May I know whether the Executive Committee of the Madras Medical Association expressed its views on this question and if so, what action has been taken by the Government thereon? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ The Committee that went into the question of the improvement of the service conditions of medical officers in the non-clinical line has recommended an extension of the age of retirement up to 60 years. The general opinion in this country as well as in other countries is in favour of extending the age of retirement of the teaching staff, not only non-clinical but also clinical, because it is very difficult to get men with suitable qualifications and teaching experience for teaching work in our medical colleges.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“ Apart from the general question of raising the retirement age from 55 to 60, have the Government considered the injustice and discouragement caused to the Assistant Professors if extension of service or reemployment of retired professors were to be ordered when any vacancy occurs? ” 11-10 a.m.

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ There can be no injustice. When the Assistant Professors get into the Professors' posts, they too may get the same concession.”

Periods of work of First Grade Pandits in higher forms.

* 15 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state with reference to Legislative Council starred question No. 223 answered on 25th July 1953;

(a) whether the question of reducing the periods of work in higher forms in the case of First Grade Pandits has been considered; and

(b) if so, at what stage the matter stands?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ (a) & (b) The question is still under consideration.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—“ May I know, Sir, whether the Government are aware of the fact that on account of the insistence on a particular number of periods of work in higher forms, what was given through the Government Order by the right hand has been taken away by the left hand? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ That is why we are trying to consider with both the hands and do the needful.”
(Laughter.)

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SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—“ May I know, Sir, whether the Government are aware of the fact that especially in the case of Hindi Pandits where they have only two periods a week per class this works a great hardship and no Pandit is able to get the first-grade salary? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ That is why we considered the matter. Otherwise, we would never have considered it at all.”

DR. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—“ Though the Government have stated that both B.T. and the Pandit's grades are the same, is there any discrimination made in the salary actually paid to them? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ A separate question may be put, Sir.”

Free educational concessions to the children of the Vannar Community.

* 16 Q.—**SRI M. ETHIRAJULU** : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received a copy of any resolutions passed at the conference of Vannar Community requesting the grant of free educational concessions to their children; and

(b) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to grant full fee concession to children belonging to Vannar Community?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ (a) & (b) The Government have issued instructions authorizing the grant of full fee concessions to the children and dependants of members belonging to the barber, fisherman, dhobi and potter communities subject to certain conditions. Copies^a of the orders are laid on the table of the House.”

SRI M. ETHIRAJULU :—“ Sir, in view of the fact that the concessions are restricted only to those who reside in rural areas and those who practise their hereditary occupation and as such the concession has become virtually of no use to this class of people, may I request the Hon. Minister to extend the concessions to Municipal areas also? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Sir, the matter has been fully considered and we have extended the concessions only to rural areas. I do not think it is necessary for the urban areas. As a matter of fact, their conditions are much better than many of the other classes of people.”

SRI M. ETHIRAJULU :—“ In view of the fact that the practice of hereditary profession has been made the condition

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for the receipt of the scholarship, may I request the Hon. Minister whether it is the intention of the Government that a washerman should live only as a washerman throughout his life? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" No, Sir."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, this deals with elementary education and elementary education should not be looked upon as an education for a particular profession, namely, Government service."

SRI M. ETHIRAJULU :—" May I invite the attention of the Hon. Minister in this connection to the fact that this community has been classified as Scheduled class in almost all northern States and as this classification unfortunately has not been followed in this State, may I request the Government that as a special case this community may be given the privilege to get free scholarship as Harijans? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" We do not want to downgrade any particular community. Our attempt should be to upgrade communities."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—" May I know whether these people applied for inclusion of their community in the list of Scheduled classes? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, it is not easy to say whether a community has applied or not. Certain members belonging to the community tempted by the fact that certain special privileges are available for particular classified communities have asked to be classified as Scheduled class people. But it is very wrong in principle for the sake of a few concessions to ask for something which will lead to a considerable difference in status."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—" Sir, with regard to the answer given to the main question, may I know, Sir, whether the income foregone by the local bodies and aided institutions by the grant of these concessions has been made good by the Government? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Yes, Sir. When we issue instructions, it will be made good to the local bodies."

Representation from the Udumalpet Salavaiyalar's Sangham.

* 17 Q.—SRI M. ETHIRAJULU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Registration be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any representation from the Udumalpet Salavaiyalar's Sangham; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU :—" (a) A representation, dated 17th July 1952, has been received by the Government from the Udumalpet Salavaiyalar's Sangham;

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“(b) The matter has been referred to the Head of Department concerned and his report is awaited.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“ May we know what is the request made in the representation? ”

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU :—“ The request made was that the particular choultry should be given to them free of cost.”

SRI M. ETHIRAJULU :—“ In view of the fact that the washermen are utilizing this place for generations and practising their profession, and as there are no other suitable places for washing, may I request the Hon. Minister to assign the choultry to the Association for the purpose of washing the clothes of the general public? ”

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU :—“ This is a choultry intended for the use of the general public. That being so, I do not know how it could be assigned to a particular community for their own purpose. But still the matter is under examination by the Head of the Department and his report is awaited.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“ To what use has the choultry been put so far? ”

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU :—“ The matter is under investigation and the report of the Head of the Department is awaited.”

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—“ May I know the name by which the community is called—Washerman or Salavai-karar or Dhobi? ”

SRI MOHAMAD RAZA KHAN :—“ Is the request contained in the resolution for washing the clothes there or for washing away the choultry? ”

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU :—“ They want to have the choultry for storing the clothes and for washing.”

Fixation of minimum salary for local board employees.

* 18 Q.—SRI S. B. ADITYAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries, Labour and Co-operation be pleased to state the minimum salary fixed for local board employees under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ A copy^a of G.O. No. 1355, Development, dated 29th March 1952, in which the minimum wages for employment under any local authority were fixed is placed on the table of the House.”

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SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—“ Sir, may I know from the Hon. Minister whether it is not a fact that many employees in the lower grades of the Government service are paid less than the wages fixed for local board employees and if so, whether the Government will look into the matter and do unto their employees what they require the local boards to do to their employees? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ This is a question which has special reference to local boards. The hon. Member is asking for information about some other subject. I should like him to put a separate question so that I may be able to answer it.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—“ May I know, Sir, why in local boards wages are not being paid according to the Government Order laid on the table of the House in respect of Higher Grade Teachers, Grade III? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ So far as my information goes the Committee that was appointed looked into the question from all aspects and fixed the salary of all categories coming under Grade III at Rs. 40 a month. If the hon. Member points out any particular variation from this, I shall look into the matter.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—“ May I submit to the Hon. Minister that the teachers in the district boards and municipalities are not paid the salary of Rs. 40 fixed in the Government Order but only paid Rs. 30.”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ I shall look into the matter, Sir.”

Alleged deficit in the Central Co-operative Stores, Arni Branch, North Arcot.

* 19 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM (on behalf of Dr. C. Nathamuni Naidu) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries, Labour and Co-operation be pleased to state whether there was any deficit in cash balance at the time of inspection of the Arni Branch of the Central Co-operative Stores, North Arcot, in July 1953 by the Departmental head; if so, how much, and the action taken against the person responsible for it?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ A deficit of Rs. 1,900 was noticed in the cash balance of the Arni Branch of the Central Co-operative Stores, North Arcot, when the Secretary of the Stores and the Deputy Registrar visited the Stores on 20th April 1953. The Manager of the branch Sri M. Venkatesan was removed from service by the Stores with effect from 1st May 1953.”

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—“ Was the money recovered? ”

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THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Yes, it was recovered in full.”

Prohibition cases filed in courts.

* 20 Q.—SRI M. K. M. ABDUL SALAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state—

(a) the number of prohibition cases filed in courts from 1st April 1952 to 31st March 1953; and

(b) the number of cases that have been dismissed by the courts for want of evidence?

THE HON. SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM :—

“ (a) 118,234 cases.

“ (b) 6,888 cases.”

SRI M. K. M. ABDUL SALAM :—“ Are the Government aware that while dismissing certain Prohibition cases, the magistrates have severely condemned the prosecuting authorities for foisting false cases and if so, what steps have the Government taken against such officials? ”

THE HON. SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM :—

“ The Government have no information to that effect.”

SRI M. K. M. ABDUL SALAM :—“ May I know whether the Government are aware that a prohibition case was dismissed on the first day of the hearing in Perambalur taluk, Tiruchirappalli district, and what steps have the Government taken against the officer for filing such unsustainable cases? ”

THE HON. SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM :—

“ A separate question may be put, Sir.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ Questions are over.”

[Note.—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

II.—ELECTION OF DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.

11-20 a.m. MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ The next item in the List of Business is the election of Deputy Chairman.

“ Under sub-rule (4) of rule 14 of the Madras Council Rules, I have first to read out to the House the names of the persons who have been duly proposed, together with the names of their proposers and seconders. They are—

Member nominated.	Proposer.	Seconder.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Sri A. M. Allapichai	.. Sri T. G. Krishnamoorthy	.. Sri G. Venkatachalam.
2 Sri A. M. Allapichai	.. Sri M. P. Sivagnana Gramani	.. Sri T. Purushotham.
3 Sri A. M. Allapichai	.. Sri S. Narasapayya	.. Sri K. Bhashyam.

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“As only one Member has been proposed for election, namely, Sri A. M. Allapichai, I declare him duly elected as Deputy Chairman.” (Cheers.)

* DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“Sir, while I am exceedingly glad that the election of the Deputy Chairman has been unanimous, may I now bring to the notice of the Hon. Leader of the House the convention that is usually followed on such occasions. I venture to submit that the election of the Chairman or the Deputy Chairman is of importance to all Members of the House and it is the usual Parliamentary practice to consult the Opposition before putting up the name by the Treasury Bench. I do not object to it on this occasion because there were circumstances to which the Hon. Chief Minister would refer and say that Mr. Allapichai was the Deputy Chairman before, but I do feel that it will be a healthy convention to follow in future, if the Government would also consult the Opposition and it would come with good grace when the election is conducted unanimously.”

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“The observations of the Hon. Leader of the Opposition will be kept in mind.”

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY :—“After all, what happens is the majority party in the House, the Congress Party, chooses its own nominee and any other Member who does not belong to the Congress Party has no opportunity of standing for election. Not that I object to the election of hon. Member Mr. Allapichai as the Deputy Chairman—in fact he is a very good gentleman and we all like him very much—but I am only stating that it is a matter for the Hon. Chief Minister to consider whether the majority party should carry away all the prizes.”

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“No, Sir, it is neither the intention nor is it a prize for that matter. It is not the intention that all these elections should be in favour of candidates selected by the majority party. It is the intention to make an even distribution and to get the best of the whole House and not only from one party. In this particular case, it was a technical vacancy that was created. The gentleman had been already elected and, but for that accidental technicality, he would have continued even now. Hence, the Government did not think it very important to discuss the matter but, the claim made by the other side is right and every effort will be made hereafter to have previous consultation before putting up any candidate for any particular Committee or office.”

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“Sir, may I express a word of congratulation on the unanimous election of the hon. Member Sri Allapichai, as the Deputy Chairman of the House. He was the Deputy Chairman for one year previously and earned the goodwill of all sections of the House. The hon. Members would remember that when the Madras Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Bill was discussed in this House, he

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deputised for you and conducted the proceedings so ably well. The post of the Deputy Chairman fell vacant one year ago. If I remember aright, it fell vacant on 12—12—1952. Article 182 of the Constitution specifically lays down that the election should be held as soon as the office falls vacant and the responsibility is cast on the House to elect the Deputy Chairman as soon as a vacancy occurs. It took one year for us to have this election. I hope at least in such matters, in future, we will have greater regard for the Constitution and the Council Rules.

“I learn that hon. Member Sri Allapichai did not draw any pay previously and I hope he will draw the same from now on. The salary of the Deputy Chairman of this House and of the Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly is far too low and it should at least be on a par with that of the Parliamentary Secretary and I hope the Government will take necessary steps to enhance the pay of the Deputy Chairman of the Council and the Deputy Speaker of the Assembly accordingly.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“I have also to congratulate the hon. Member Sri Allapichai on his unanimous re-election and I welcome him as the Deputy Chairman.”

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAIR :—“Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am highly grateful to every one of the Members of this House for having shown me such a great affection and I think, it is nothing but affection which has been responsible for my unanimous re-election. I shall do my best to deserve their affection.”

III.—GOVERNMENT MOTION *RE* ELECTION OF TWO MEMBERS TO THE COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES.

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“Sir, I move—
‘That, with reference to rule 143 (3) of the Madras Council Rules, this Council do proceed on a date to be fixed by the Hon. the Chairman to elect two members to be members of the Committee of Privileges for the financial year 1953–54 in the vacancies caused by the vacation of seats of Sri S. Ramakrishnayya and Sri S. Chengalraya Chetti, consequent on the formation of the Andhra State.’”

The motion was put and carried.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“I have to inform the House that, in accordance with the regulations framed for the holding of elections according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, I fix 3 p.m. on Thursday, the 31st December 1953 as the time within which nomination of candidates for the election of two members to the Committee of Privileges should reach the Secretary. There will be an election, if the number of candidates nominated exceeds two. The date and time of election would be intimated later on.”

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IV.—GOVERNMENT BILL.

THE MADRAS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1953
(L.A. BILL NO. 25 OF 1953) (AS PASSED BY THE ASSEMBLY).

* THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, I move—

‘ That the Madras Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1953 (L.A. Bill No. 25 of 1953), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration.’

Sir, as explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, according to rule XV (1-A) and (7-B) of the rules issued under the Madras Co-operative Societies Act, 1932 (Madras Act VI of 1932), the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1908, apply to debts due to co-operative societies and also to the recovery of such debts in execution. Prior to the 1st April 1949, the law of limitation did not apply to debts due to co-operative societies in the Pudukkottai territory. But, consequent on the application of the Madras Co-operative Societies Act and the rules made thereunder to that territory from the 1st April 1949, the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act became applicable to debts due to co-operative societies in Pudukkottai also. As a result, over 500 loans advanced by co-operative societies in the Pudukkottai territory to the tune of Rs. 40,000 have become time-barred by limitation. To remove this bar and make the loans recoverable, the Act has to be suitably amended. This Bill carries out this object. It provides (1) for the recovery of the loans aforesaid by proceedings instituted in that behalf within a period of one year from the date on which the Bill comes into operation. (2) Orders, decisions and awards passed before that date may also be re-opened, if applications are made in that behalf within six months therefrom.

“ Sir, this Bill has been the result of applications from many people in Pudukkottai that a chance may be given to the Co-operative Societies to make the debts recoverable. I think, this is a harmless and a very desirable enactment. I do hope that the House will give their unanimous consent to the passing of the Bill.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ Motion moved—

‘ That the Madras Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1953 (L.A. Bill No. 25 of 1953), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration.’”

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY :—“ Sir, I am not able to understand why the Government want to circumvent the law as it stands. So far as the co-operative societies are concerned, I do not think they stand on a higher pedestal than ordinary individuals who have to go to courts of law. I do not think the co-operative societies should be exempted from this disability which applies to all other people.”

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a.m.

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* DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is an illustration or an example of the inefficiency of the Government because this Bill ought to have been brought forward in 1949 and not now in 1953 so many years afterwards. But, I am very pleased that the Government have woke up at last. There was a change in the Congress Government in 1952 and this Government could have done this in 1952. Anyway, I am glad they are doing it at the end of 1953.

“ Sir, I think the Government should have taken this opportunity to consider the question of the applicability of the Indian Limitation Act to claims by co-operative societies. The limitation of a claim by the Government against anybody is sixty years because the Government is a public body. Co-operative societies are quasi-public bodies and I do not agree with the previous speaker that the law of limitation should be strictly applied in regard to claims due to co-operative societies. Speaking for myself, I would not have the law of limitation apply to claims due to co-operative societies because the genius of our people is such that we pay off our debts without pleading limitation. The Law of Limitation was introduced into this country as a piece of law which was prevalent in Great Britain and we had no such law before that. Personally, I think the law of limitation should not be applied to co-operative societies and it was right that in Pudukkottai they did not apply it to claims due to co-operative societies.

“ Anyhow, I am glad that the Government have brought this Bill and I support the principle underlying it. At the same time, I would suggest to them to consider the question of the applicability of the law relating to bar of limitation to claims made by co-operative societies against others as well as against their own members. I say this because the future of our country depends on the development of co-operative institutions. If we have to change the economic structure of society as it is to-day based on competition and exploitation, we have to depend more and more on co-operative societies. Co-operative societies are quasi-public bodies if not public bodies. If the period of limitation for a claim to be made by the Government is 60 years, I would put it that for co-operative societies it should be at least thirty years. It may be argued that the co-operative societies should be vigilant as if the Government need not be vigilant. Why is it that the Government have a period of sixty years within which to make a claim? It is because the Government are a public body and even if one is not vigilant the moneys due to that public body should not be lost. Similarly, debtors should not be allowed to apply the bar of limitation to defeat the claims of co-operative institutions. I therefore suggest that this question must be thoroughly examined and, if the Pudukkottai law is made applicable to Madras, I would be very pleased indeed. At any rate, I would suggest that the period of limitation should be longer and no co-operative society in the State should be told that its claims are barred by limitation on the expiry of three years. I once again ask the Government to reconsider this question.

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“ Sir, only one word more and here also I find that this Bill, with due respect to the draughtsmen, is very badly drafted. Even for a trained lawyer it is very difficult to follow its provisions. The language ought to have been more simple and I do not want to take up the time of the House in pointing out how badly the Bill has been drafted. I would only ask the lawyer Members of this House to read this Bill and honestly say whether they have followed its sections. The Hon. the Minister in charge, not being a lawyer might be able to follow it and follow it wrongly too! ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Let us not fight over this. There is no question of jealousy.”

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ But, Sir, the point is that you have set down in the Order Paper that the final reading of the Bill will also be taken up to-day. When this House met last time we pointed out to you, Mr. Chairman, and emphasized that under rule 107 of the Rules of Procedure of this House you must give us three days' time after the introduction of a Bill in this House so that the Members might consider whether any amendment should be introduced. It may be said that this is not a very important Bill. Important or unimportant we must insist that the exception should not be made the rule and the relevant rule must be enforced. The rule is that when a Bill is introduced and its principles are to be discussed, three days' time should be given.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ I invite the hon. Member's attention to rule 114 under which I can dispense with notice.”

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ Sir, rule 107 reads as follows :—

‘ Unless the Chairman otherwise directs, no such motion shall be set down in the list of business for any day which is less than three days from the receipt of the notice.’

Three days time must also be given for amendments to be brought in and that is the usual practice. I do not think, Sir, that even in this regard you must depart from the rule. The Council is sitting and the principles are being discussed and somebody may have an amendment to suggest. I myself am not moving any amendment because I know that any amendment moved in this House on a Bill which has come from the Assembly will never be accepted by the Congress Party and it would therefore be a waste of time to move any amendments here. Anyhow, I would suggest that the rules should be followed in every case and the exception should not be made the rule. I protest against the procedure adopted, namely, of getting through the first, second and third reading of the Bill finished in one minute. I think if this procedure is adopted in regard to every Bill this House will, become a post office and the proceedings a mere farce.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ I have got discretion under rule 114 to waive notice.”

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ But rule 114 does not say that a Bill must be taken up and disposed of immediately. I am not saying

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that the Chairman has got no discretion but I am only saying that this discretion should not be used to make the exception the rule every time. An urgent Bill may be brought in and the Chairman could say that he would use his discretion and lay down that the Bill be passed through every stage in one minute or in half an hour at one sitting but not in every case. This is what I am protesting against. We made out this point when the House met in April last and I would request you again, Sir, to adopt the normal procedure in the case of every Bill whether it originates in this House or it is passed on to us by the Assembly so that the Members may have the time to discuss the principles of the Bill and may bring in amendments.

11-40 a.m. * SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, may I make it clear why the Government have brought forward this Bill. When Pudukkottai became merged in this State, there was no provision by which the law of limitation was made applicable to co-operative societies there in regard to suits instituted by them or execution petitions filed by them in respect of moneys due to them. But, in our Madras Co-operative Societies Act, under rule 7-B of the rules issued thereunder, we have a provision that article 182 of the Limitation Act and section 48 of the Civil Procedure Code both apply to debts due to co-operative societies. My hon. Friend, Dr. V. K. John, forgets that there is no question of limitation applicable to suits and it is applicable only in regard to execution of decrees. If the co-operative society institutes a suit and gets a decree there is nothing which prevents it from executing that decree. This law of limitation applies only in so far as execution of decrees are concerned. Therefore, under rule 7-B of the rules issued under the Madras Co-operative Societies Act, 1932, both section 48 of the Civil Procedure Code and section 182 of the Indian Limitation Act fixing the period of limitation are also applicable to all co-operative societies. Since Pudukkottai territory has become part of this State and since a declaration has been made by the Government that the Madras Co-operative Societies Act and the rules made thereunder will be applied to that territory also, all the co-operative societies there will come under the jurisdiction of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Madras. But unfortunately the law of limitation was not made to apply to debts due to co-operative societies in the Pudukkottai territory. As a result many decrees have become barred by limitation. To remove this difficulty this Bill has been brought before this House. This is only an enabling measure. We need not discuss now whether the provisions relating to limitation should at all be applied to co-operative societies or not. I feel the law of limitation is a law of justice and is part of the jurisprudence of any civilized society.”

* THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am indeed grateful to the hon. Gentleman Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar for having clarified the legal position and for having answered the hon. Members Sri V. Chakkarai Chetti and

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Dr. V. K. John. I have only to refer to one or two matters, namely, that to me, as a lay man, as Dr. John put it, the language of the Bill is simple. I find no difficulty. It has been drafted by another lawyer and, perhaps, the hon. Gentleman Dr. John reads too much in between the lines. Anyway I shall convey his views to the other lawyer who has drafted it. As regards notice, I can only say that the hon. Gentleman Dr. John is not going to give any amendment because he has nothing to amend. The Bill is so perfect, so good, so just and reasonable and that is why he does not want to give any amendment. Anyway his observations will be taken into account by those concerned. I hope and trust that in view of what I said this Bill will be accepted unanimously."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" The question is—

' That the Madras Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1953 (L.A. Bill No. 25 of 1953), as passed by the Legislative Assembly be taken into consideration.' "

The motion was carried.

Clauses 2 and 1 and the preamble were put and carried.

* THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, I beg to move—

' *That the Madras Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1953 (L.A. Bill No. 25 of 1953), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be read a third time and passed.*' "

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, I heartily support the Bill. All co-operative societies must be helped because they stand for the community at large. I wish to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister for Co-operation that some co-operative societies are doing more harm to the society than good, and in this connection I want to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister the example of a particular society at Varod near Ottappalam. I understand that some of the people in charge of that society are trying to collect money through forged notes. I request the Hon. Minister who has a soft heart for all co-operative societies to see that these societies are not worked as engines of oppression."

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY :—" My hon. Friend has brought a very serious charge against the functioning of co-operative societies. I hope the Hon. Minister in charge of Co-operation will take note of it, enquire into the matter and find out whether co-operative societies are used as engines of oppression."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" The particular shape that the charge took is that suits are filed on forged notes. It is difficult for the Registrar of Co-operative Societies to deal with the merits of such a charge. The Courts will take care of such a charge."

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MR. CHAIRMAN :—" Motion moved—

' That the Madras Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1953 (L.A. Bill No. 25 of 1953), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be read a third time and passed.' "

The motion was carried and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

V.—GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

AMENDMENTS TO NOTIFICATIONS UNDER SECTION 8 OF THE COTTON TRANSPORT ACT, 1923 (CENTRAL ACT III OF 1923).

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" I beg to move—

' *This Council recommends to the State Government that the following notifications submitted to it for approval under section 8 of the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (Central Act III of 1923), be issued in the form submitted :—*

NOTIFICATION I.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (Central Act III of 1923), the Governor of Madras hereby makes the following amendments to Development Department Notification No. 278, dated the 19th September 1928, published at pages 1455-1461 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 25th September 1928, as subsequently amended :—

AMENDMENTS.

In the said notification—

(i) *in clause (3), the words " into the Northern and Western area and " shall be omitted;*

(ii) *in Schedule I—*

(a) *clause (1) shall be omitted;*

(b) *clauses (2) and (3) shall be renumbered as clauses (1) and (2) respectively;*

(c) *in clause (1) as so renumbered, the word " Chittoor " shall be omitted;*

(iii) *in Schedule II—*

(a) *clause (1) shall be omitted;*

(b) *clauses (2) and (3) shall be renumbered as clauses (1) and (2) respectively;*

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(c) in clause (1) as so renumbered—

(1) after the words “Madukarai both inclusive”, the words “except Manur and Tiruvelangadu” shall be inserted;

(2) for the word “Mamunduru” the word “Ichiputhur” shall be substituted;

(3) the words “from Renigunta to Akurti both inclusive from Renigunta to Katpadi both inclusive, from Pakala to Mulacalacheruru both inclusive” shall be omitted;

(4) for the word “Gudupalle” the word “Patchur” shall be substituted.

NOTIFICATION II.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (Central Act III of 1923), the Governor of Madras hereby makes the following amendments to the rules published with the Food and Agriculture Department notification, dated the 7th December 1950, at pages 575-583 of the Rules Supplement to Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 26th December 1950:—

AMENDMENTS.

In clause (a) of the “Instructions” under Form A in the Annexure to the said Rules—

(i) the words “Northerns and Westerns area” occurring in the second sentence shall be omitted; and

(ii) the words “Northerns and Westerns area and” occurring in the third sentence shall be omitted.

“Sir, these amendments relate to certain notifications issued under the provisions of the Cotton Transport Act, 1923. As hon. Members are aware, the object of that Act is to safeguard the quality and reputation of cotton that is grown in certain areas in the State. Under that Act, Sir, notifications had been issued prohibiting the import of cotton in certain zones like Northern and Western zones and also in certain areas like Cambodia and Tirunelveli cotton areas except without a licence. After the formation of the Andhra State, the boundaries of these zones and areas have to be altered. These amendments relate to the adaptation of the notifications already issued in accordance with the present boundaries of the Madras State and to certain definitions relating to protected areas and also certain railway stations. I, therefore, request the House to accept these amendments.”

The motion was put and carried.

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MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ The House will now adjourn and meet again at 11 a.m. to-morrow.”

The House then adjourned.

VI.—PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

Bill passed by the Assembly and received therefrom in the Council—

* *The Madras Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1953 (L.A. Bill No. 25 of 1953).*



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APPENDIX I.

Vide answer to starred question No. 16 asked by Sri M. Ethirajulu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 29th December 1953, page 58 supra.]

I

G.O. No. 1265, Education, dated 27th May 1953.

[Educational concessions—Children and dependants of certain Backward communities—Grant of—In elementary and secondary schools—Orders passed.]

Read—the following paper :—

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 20th March 1953,
Roc. No. 258E-4/53.

Order—No. 1265, Education, dated 27th May 1953.

Under the Madras Educational Rules, pupils belonging to the Barber, Fisherman, Dhoby and Potter communities are at present allowed fee concessions at half the rates in educational institutions. The Government have had under consideration for sometime the question of adopting measures for allowing children and the dependants of persons belonging to these four occupational communities larger educational facilities than hitherto.

2. The Government after considering the above question have decided that children and dependants of persons who belong to these four communities and practise their hereditary occupations in rural areas, i.e., areas other than municipalities and major panchayats be exempt from the payment of fees in elementary schools and in secondary schools up to and inclusive of the III Form.

3. For the purpose of obtaining the fee concessions, the parent or guardian of the pupil is required to make an application to the headmaster of the school in which his child or dependant is to be admitted or is studying together with a certificate duly signed by the village munsif, in the form prescribed in the appendix to these proceedings. The headmaster of the school on receipt of the application with the certificate is required to admit the applicant's children or dependants without the levy of school fees. The pupil will thereupon be eligible for the fee concession until he completes the elementary school course or the secondary school course up to and inclusive of the III Form. The concession will be withdrawn from the pupil if he is detained in any class; but it will be revived as soon as the pupil secures promotion to the next higher class or form.

4. No conditions as to the religion of the pupil should be raised in granting the concessions sanctioned in this order. The departmental authorities should ensure that the conditions mentioned in the form in the annexure are strictly enforced.

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ANNEXURE.

I. Application to be filled by parent or guardian of a child for purposes of full fee concessions in elementary and secondary schools ordered in G.O. No. 1265, Education, dated 27th May 1953.

I belong to the hereditary Barber/Dhoby/Fisherman/Potter occupational community and live by practising the said occupation as barber/dhoby/fisherman/potter in village in the taluk of the

district. My son/daughter or other dependant's relation to be stated aged years is living with me and under my care and guardianship and is to be admitted in Class or Form in the school,

Full fee concession is applied for on behalf of the child with reference to the orders in G.O. No. 1265, Education, dated 27th May 1953.

I am very poor as per the certificate of village munsif hereunder and the child depends on me for support.

Signature of applicant.

II. Certificate of the village munsif.

I village of the taluk/district hereby certify that is a Barber/Dhoby/Fisherman/Potter and is living by practising that profession as a hereditary occupation. The person is very poor and the child on whose behalf the fee concession is sought for depends on him/her for support.

Signature of village munsif.

III. Orders of the headmaster.

Admitted as full free scholar.

Signature of headmaster.

II

Memorandum No. 47050-D/51-12, Education, dated 30th June 1953.

[Educational concessions to the children and dependants of members of certain occupational communities—Clarification of orders—Issued.]

Memorandum—No. 47050-D/51-12, Education, dated 30th June 1953.

Under G.O. No. 1265, Education, dated 27th May 1953, children and dependants of members belonging to the Barber, Fisherman, Dhoby and Potter communities should be allowed full-fee concessions in elementary schools and in secondary schools

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up to and inclusive of III Form provided that the members reside in rural areas and practise their hereditary occupations. Children and dependants of members of these four occupational communities will be eligible only for half-fee concessions in secondary schools (i) if the members reside in rural areas but do not practise the hereditary occupation; or (ii) if the members reside in urban areas (whether they practise their profession or not).

2. The Government direct that such of the children of the Paravan community in the Tirunelveli, Madurai and Ramanathapuram districts as are not eligible for the full fee concessions under G.O. No. 1265, Education, dated 27th May 1953, be granted half-fee concessions without the production of the conversion certificates. The poverty certificate laid down in Rule 92 of the Madras Educational Rules should as usual be insisted on in the case of these Paravan children before the fee concessions are granted.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 18 asked by Sri S. B. Adityan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 29th December 1953, page 60 supra.]

G.O. No. 1355, Development, dated 29th March 1952.

[Labour—Minimum Wages Act, 1948—Minimum rates of wages for employment under any local authority—Fixed—Notification issued.]

READ—the following papers :—

G.O. Ms. No. 4256, Development, dated 24th October 1950.

From the Commissioner of Labour, dated 5th November 1951,
No. M.W. 61651/51.

Order—No. 1355, Development, dated 29th March 1952.

The Superintendent, Government Press, is requested to publish the appended notification in English and in the languages of the State in three successive issues of the *Fort. St. George Gazette* and in the chief languages of the districts in all the district gazettes. The notification in English should be published in an extraordinary issue of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 31st March 1952. The Senior Translator to Government is requested to supply the Superintendent, Government Press, with the requisite translations of the notification.

[29th December 1953]

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3 (1) (a) and 5 (2) of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (Central Act XI of 1948), His Excellency the Governor of Madras having considered the advice of the Committee appointed under section 5 (1) (a) of the said Act in regard to the fixing of minimum rates of wages for employment under any local authority, hereby fixes with effect on and from the 31st March 1952, the minimum rates of wages specified in column (2) of the schedule below as payable to each class of employees specified in column (1) thereof and employed in the said employment.

SCHEDULE.

*Employment under any local authority.**Class of employees.**All inclusive of minimum rates of wages.*

(1)

(2)

RS. A. P.

Grades I and II	25 0 0	per mensem.
Grades III, IV and V	40 0 0	„

Categories of employees under the grades mentioned above and employed under local bodies.

I. CORPORATION OF MADRAS.

Grade I.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 Mazdoor. | 10 Gardeners. |
| 2 Sweepers. | 11 Servers. |
| 3 Scavengers. | 12 Maid servants. |
| 4 Cleaners (Health). | 13 Switchers. |
| 5 Lascars. | 14 Kerosene lighters. |
| 6 Thoties. | 15 Joiners. |
| 7 Conductress. | 16 Syrangs. |
| 8 Ayahs. | 17 Operators. |
| 9 Watchmen. | 18 Barbers. |

Grade II.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 Cleaners (motor). | 24 Ward Attendants. |
| 2 Peons. | 25 Pumpman. |
| 3 Guides (swimming bath). | 26 Drivers (Mech. Engr.). |
| 4 Duffadar. | 27 Muchi. |
| 5 Harakaras. | 28 Weighmen. |
| 6 Fitters. | 29 Women guards. |
| 7 Blacksmith. | 30 Sergeants. |
| 8 Driller. | 31 Animal Keepers. |
| 9 Turners. | 32 Fireman. |
| 10 Carpenter. | 33 Drivers (rubbish-cart). |
| 11 Engraver. | 34 Breakers. |
| 12 Moulders. | 35 Turn-cocks. |
| 13 Hammerman. | 36 Night patrol. |
| 14 Welders. | 37 Mates painter joiner. |
| 15 Mechanics. | 38 Helpers. |
| 16 Tinkers. | 39 Blue-printers. |
| 17 Rivetter. | 40 Warders. |
| 18 Painters. | 41 Ferro-painters. |
| 19 Furnace-man. | 42 Assistant Superintendent (Health). |
| 20 Bricklayer. | 43 Lighting Inspectors. |
| 21 Attenders. | 44 Reference suppliers. |
| 22 Care-takers. | 45 Attendance checkers. |
| 23 Fisherman. | 46 Jumpers. |

Grade III.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1 Time-keeper. | 4 Tax-collectors (Health Water-works and Revenue). |
| 2 Incinerator (Health). | 5 Rent-collectors (Works). |
| 3 Mahouts. | |

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*Categories of employees under the grades mentioned above and employed under local bodies—cont.***I. CORPORATION OF MADRAS—cont.***Grade III—cont.*

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 6 Jamedar (General) | 9 Teachers (Lower Grade). |
| 7 Groundsman (Works). | 10 Conservancy Inspectors (Health). |
| 8 Overseers (Stegomiah), Assistant
Overseers (Works and Water-
works). | |

Grade IV.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Maistri (Special Works, Water-works
and Electrical). | 9 Tracers (Works, Special Works and
Electrical). |
| 2 Assistant pumpers (Special Works). | 10 Process-servers (Special Works, etc.) |
| 3 Steam disinfectors (Health). | 11 Instructors (Playground). |
| 4 Wireman (Health, Electrical and
Education). | 12 Manual Training Inspectors. |
| 5 Jaggala player (Electrical). | 13 Swimming Pool Instructors. |
| 6 Compounder (Health, Works). | 14 Drawing Master. |
| 7 Nursery School Supervisors. | 15 Matron. |
| 8 Technicians (Health). | 16 Vaccination Inspectors. |

Grade V.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1 Overseers (Health, Works, Water-
works and Special Works). | 10 Shorthand typists. |
| 2 Drivers (lorry, car). | 11 Computer. |
| 3 Writers. | 12 Telephone operators. |
| 4 Shroffs. | 13 Drummer. |
| 5 Clerks. | 14 Electrician. |
| 6 Clerks-typists. | 15 Malaria Supervisors. |
| 7 Store-keeper. | 16 Surveyor. |
| 8 Store-checker. | 17 Drill Teacher. |
| 9 Typists. | 18 Midwives. |
| | 19 Music Mistress. |
| | 20 Teachers (Secondary grade). |

II. MUNICIPALITIES AND METTUR TOWNSHIP.*Grade I.*

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Sweepers. | 23 Watchman. |
| 2 Scavengers and thottis. | 24 Conductress. |
| 3 Cleaners (Public Health). | 25 Dhobi. |
| 4 Cart-drivers (Public Health). | 26 Sweepers in Schools. |
| 5 Trenchers. | 27 Temple priest. |
| 6 Rubbish-pickers. | 28 Elementary school attendants. |
| 7 Gang mazdoors. | 29 Lascars. |
| 8 Anti-malaria mazdoors. | 30 Camel boy. |
| 9 Lighters. | 31 Meat carrier. |
| 10 Mazdoors. | 32 Delivery boy (dairy farm). |
| 11 Gardeners. | 33 Calf boy (dairy farm). |
| 12 Waterman. | 34 Dispensary servant. |
| 13 Avenue mazdoors. | 35 Lorry cleaners. |
| 14 Hammerman (Grade II), cleaner,
helper for carpenters, fitter, maz-
doors, turner helper and tyre-
retreading helper. | 36 Travellers' bungalow and choultry
cook. |
| 15 Bellow bops. | 37 Cooks in medical institution. |
| 16 Cooks. | 38 Gracier. |
| 17 Park chits. | 39 Pumpman. |
| 18 Bull-keepers. | 40 Care-taker. |
| 19 Boatman. | 41 Masalchi. |
| 20 Ayahs. | 42 Tom-Tom wallah. |
| 21 Nursing orderlies (unqualified). | 43 Boy peon. |
| 22 Rate-catchers. | 44 Valveman. |
| | 45 Paper boy and punkah-puller. |

Grade II.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Chainman. | 3 Cleaners, W.W. mazdoors. |
| 2 Oilman, oilers, oil-cum-cleaners and
oil cleaners. | 4 Helpers, meter, cleaver, switcher and
cleaner. |

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Categories of employees under the grades mentioned above and employed under local bodies—cont.

II. MUNICIPALITIES AND METTUR TOWNSHIP—cont.

Grade II—cont.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 5 P.W. Maistri. | 29 Moulder. |
| 6 Fireman or cleaner. | 30 Sewing gauge reader. |
| 7 Compounder (Indigenous), Grade II. | 31 Drain maistri. |
| 8 Library and laboratory attenders. | 32 Painter. |
| 9 Librarian. | 33 Clock repairer. |
| 10 Head gardener. | 34 Market maistri. |
| 11 Butler. | 35 Swimming Instructors. |
| 12 Turn-cock. | 36 Cattle Depot Superintendent. |
| 13 Switch board operator (water-works). | 37 Tinker. |
| 14 Oiler and power-house mazdoor (Electrical). | 38 Dog watcher. |
| 15 Nursing orderlies (qualified). | 39 Grass cutting (dairy farm). |
| 16 Burial-ground registrars. | 40 Milkman (dairy farm). |
| 17 Laboratory attendants. | 41 Salesman (dairy farm). |
| 18 Market Accountant and Market Supervisors and Lighting Superintendents. | 42 Dairy boy (dairy farm). |
| 19 T.B. and Choultries Municipal Accountant. | 43 Broom boy (dairy farm). |
| 20 Malaria and Sanitary maistri. | 44 Compost maistri. |
| 21 Vehicle Inspectors. | 45 Borewell attendant. |
| 22 W.W. watchman. | 46 T.B. matty. |
| 23 Sewage farm maistri. | 47 Forest guard. |
| 24 Headworks fitter. | 48 Manager (chatram). |
| 25 Peons. | 49 Ward maistri. |
| 26 Attenders. | 50 Mechanic helper. |
| 27 Duffadar. | 51 Hammerman, Grade I. |
| 28 Telephone Operators. | 52 Sundry fitters. |
| | 53 Mechanic helpers. |
| | 54 Fitters. |
| | 55 Fitter mate (Mettur Township). |

Grade III.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Blacksmith (Grade II), carpenter, painter, tyre-retreading plant operators, milwright fitter (Grade I). | 9 Music Instructors (untrained). |
| 2 Switchboard operator, instrument repairer, wireman, foreman, line men and meter cleaners. | 10 Prevocational Instructors. |
| 3 Tracer. | 11 Lascar (Vypin Ferry). |
| 4 Tube-well mechanics. | 12 Ferry Ticket Checkers. |
| 5 Pipe line fitter. | 13 Compounders (Indigenous), Grade I. |
| 6 Bill-collectors. | 14 Compounders (Rural Medical Institutions). |
| 7 Lower Elementary Grade teachers. | 15 Higher Elementary Grade teachers. |
| 8 Craft Instructors qualified by III Form standard. | 16 Untrained teachers. |
| | 17 Headworks fitter, Grade II (Water-works). |
| | 18 Encroachment Inspector. |
| | 19 Field Assistants. |

Grade IV.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Road-roller driver. | 17 Electrician and driver (Electrical). |
| 2 Electrician (II Grade, W.S.). | 18 Laboratory Assistants and Technicians. |
| 3 Maternity Assistants. | 19 Mechanic, Radio and Line operators and Skilled servants (P.H.). |
| 4 Compounders (Allopathic). | 20 Laboratory Assistants (Malaria). |
| 5 Lorry driver. | 21 Machanic, Foreman, Turner, Grade II. |
| 6 Filter-bed operators and headworks fitter, Grade I. | 22 Blacksmith, Grade I, carpenter-cum-core maker and pattern maker. |
| 7 Water-works driver (III Grade). | 23 Physical Training Instructors, Grade III. |
| 8 Physical Training Instructors. | 24 Craft Instructors (Higher Grade). |
| 9 Pandits and Munshis. | 25 Music Instructors, Grade II. |
| 10 Manual Training Instructors, Grade II. | 26 Librarians in secondary schools with library training. |
| 11 Ghurka watcher. | 27 Librarians in secondary schools without training. |
| 12 Jetty Maistris. | |
| 13 Syrangs. | |
| 14 Tap Inspector. | |
| 15 Hindustani teachers. | |
| 16 Meter mechanic. | |

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Categories of employees under the grades mentioned above and employed under local bodies—cont.

II. MUNICIPALITIES AND METTUR TOWNSHIP—cont.

Grade V.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Draughtsman. | 14 Town-planning Surveyor and Building Draughtsman. |
| 2 Clerks. | 15 Secondary Grade teachers. |
| 3 Commercial, Weaving and Carpentry Instructors. | 16 Physical Training Instructors, I Grade. |
| 4 Y.M.C.A. Physical Training Instructors. | 17 Physical Training Instructors, II Grade. |
| 5 Typists. | 18 Hindustani teachers, Craft Instructors (Secondary Grade). |
| 6 Shorthand typists. | 19 Hindustani teachers, S.S.L.C. certificate. |
| 7 Engraving Instructors. | 20 Music Instructor, Grade I. |
| 8 Revenue Inspector. | 21 Drawing Masters, Grades I and II. |
| 9 Water-works Driver, II Grade. | 22 Manual Training Instructors, Grade I. |
| 10 Health Assistants. | 23 Market Superintendent. |
| 11 Electrician, I Grade. | |
| 12 Electricity Accountants in smaller municipalities. | |
| 13 Licence Inspectors without Sanitary Inspector's qualification. | |

III. PANCHAYAT BOARDS.

Grade I.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 Sweepers. | 9 Lighters (ordinary). |
| 2 Scavengers. | 10 Gardeners. |
| 3 Cleaners. | 11 Bull-keeper. |
| 4 Cart drivers. | 12 Gang mazdoors. |
| 5 Malaria mazdoors. | 13 Watchman. |
| 6 Drain flusher. | 14 Switchman. |
| 7 Trenching ground-keeper. | 15 Masalchi. |
| 8 Waterman. | 16 Cattle Depot Superintendent. |

Grade II.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Ayah. | 6 Oiler, power-house mazdoor and helper. |
| 2 P.W. maistry. | 7 Peons (Office and Library). |
| 3 Tube-well repairer. | 8 Librarian. |
| 4 Attenders. | 9 Library attender. |
| 5 Bill-collectors (in panchayats with an income of Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 5,000). | 10 Turn-cocks, oilman. |
| | 11 Fitter. |

Grade III.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 1 Clerks (in panchayat boards with an income of Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 5,000). | 4 Clerk-cum-bill-collector. |
| 2 Store clerk. | 5 Field Assistants. |
| 3 Bill-collectors in panchayats with an income of over Rs. 5,000. | 6 Lower Grade trained teachers. |

Grade IV.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1 Clerks (in panchayats with an income of above Rs. 5,000). | 4 Mechanics. |
| 2 Switch board operators. | 5 Pipe line fitter. |
| 3 Maternity Assistants. | 6 Engine driver. |
| | 7 Higher grade trained teachers. |

Grade V.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1 Electricity Accountant. | 8 Overseer (Water-works). |
| 2 Clerks with special qualifications. | 9 Revenue Inspector. |
| 3 Line Inspectors. | 10 Sanitary Inspector in panchayat boards with an income of Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 40,000. |
| 4 Driver (Electrical). | 11 Secondary grade trained teachers. |
| 5 Laboratory Assistants (Malaria). | 12 Health Assistants. |
| 6 Driver and fitter (Water-works). | |

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Categories of employees under the grades mentioned above and employed under local bodies—cont.

IV. DISTRICT BOARDS.

Grade I.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 Gardeners. | 16 Village guides. |
| 2 Toti or scavenger. | 17 Charcoal-man. |
| 3 Sweepers. | 18 Dhobi. |
| 4 Masalchi. | 19 Ayahs. |
| 5 Menials. | 20 Nursing orderlies (unqualified). |
| 6 Waterman. | 21 Watchman. |
| 7 Mazdoors. | 22 Conductress. |
| 8 Avenue mazdoors. | 23 Temple patter. |
| 9 Cooks. | 24 Market and ferry maistri. |
| 10 Ward boy. | 25 Chatram headman. |
| 11 Lighters. | 26 Maniyam. |
| 12 Cleaners. | 27 Nirgetti. |
| 13 Dispensary servants. | 28 Agricultural maistri. |
| 14 Rat-catchers. | 29 Punka puller. |
| 15 D.D.T. mazdoors. | |

Grade II.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 Compounders (Indigenous). | 7 Library and Laboratory attenders. |
| 2 Attenders. | 8 Chatram hukdar. |
| 3 Peons. | 9 Maistris. |
| 4 Bill-collectors. | 10 Wardens. |
| 5 Duffadar. | 11 Turn-cock. |
| 6 Librarian. | |

Grade III.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 Vaccinators. | 4 Lower Elementary Grade teachers. |
| 2 Thana karnam. | 5 Higher Elementary Grade teachers. |
| 3 Water-works drivers. | |

Grade IV.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1 Compounders (Allopathic). | 7 Urdu Munshis. |
| 2 Maternity Assistants. | 8 Tamil Pandits. |
| 3 Lorry driver. | 9 Manual Training Instructors (II Grade). |
| 4 Mechanics. | 10 Music Instructors (II Grade). |
| 5 Physical Training Instructors. | 11 Librarians in Secondary schools. |
| 6 Hindi Pandits. | |

Grade V.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1 Clerks, typists, steno-typists. | 4 Secondary Grade teachers. |
| 2 Commercial Instructors. | 5 Health Assistants. |
| 3 Senior Grade Librarian in Secondary schools. | |

APPENDIX III.

[Vide item IV on page 65 supra.]

L.A. BILL No. 25 OF 1953.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

A Bill further to amend the Madras Co-operative Societies Act, 1932.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Madras Co-operative Societies Act, 1932 (Madras Act VI of 1932), for the purposes hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. *Short title.*—This Act may be called the Madras Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Act, 1953.

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2. *Insertion of new section 57-BB in Madras Act VI of 1932.*—After section 57-B of the Madras Co-operative Societies Act, 1932 (Madras Act VI of 1932), the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

“57-BB. *Recovery of certain debts due to Pudukkottai societies.*—(1) Where, on the 1st April 1949, any debt or demand was due to any registered society in the area which formerly formed part of the State of Pudukkottai and in respect of which the Registrar has made a declaration in pursuance of section 62, sub-section (1), then, notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or in any rule made thereunder or in any other law relating to limitation for the time being in force, the debt or demand may be recovered by instituting proceedings in that behalf before the expiry of one year from the commencement of the Madras Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Act, 1953.

(2) If, in any proceeding instituted for the recovery of any such debt or demand, any order, decision or award has been passed which would not have been passed if sub-section (1) had been in force at the time, the authority who passed the order, decision or award shall, on application made in that behalf within six months from the commencement of the Madras Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Act, 1953, vacate the said order, decision or award and pass a fresh order, decision or award as if such proceeding had been instituted after the commencement of that Act.”

வாய்மையே வெல்லும்
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

